UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/897
30 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated today, from H.E. Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to you (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

95-32907 (E) 301095 311095

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Annex

Letter dated 30 October 1995 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

While we look forward to the opportunities for peace offered by the negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, we are drawn back to reality by the continuation of crimes and ethnic cleansing directed at the non-Serb population in the Banja Luka region. Especially, we are concerned about the failure of the de facto Serbian authorities and paramilitary to allow neutral international monitors access to the region and concentration camps potentially housing thousands of innocent people. The Security Council must support the peace process by demanding that the above situation be promptly corrected. We cannot talk of peace, democracy and human rights and the return of refugees in the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the negotiating table in Dayton, while the crimes and reality of new victims and refugees continue on the ground in the Serbian-occupied areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The integrity of the negotiating process as well as lives of innocents are at stake.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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GENERAL

S/1995/898
30 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the progress now being made regarding the diplomatic and military situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia, I have acceded to the request for reassignment of my Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi. After nearly two years of service to the United Nations in difficult conditions, Mr. Akashi deserves the sincere thanks and grateful recognition of the international community. I personally am deeply appreciative to him for carrying out his tasks in a professional and highly effective manner.

After careful consideration, and taking into account the critical period ahead for United Nations operations in the area, I have decided to appoint temporarily Mr. Kofi Annan as my Special Envoy to the Former Yugoslavia and in this context to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These changes will become effective on 1 November 1995.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/899
30 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 OCTOBER 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 October 1995 (S/1995/898) concerning the reassignment of your Special Representative to the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and the appointment temporarily of Mr. Kofi Annan as your Special Representative to the Former Yugoslavia, who will in this context be in charge of relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, effective 1 November 1995, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They take note of the decisions contained in your letter. In this connection, they express deep gratitude for the work carried out by Mr. Akashi under difficult conditions over nearly two years of service.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
President of the Security Council

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/50/702
S/1995/900
30 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda items 29, 47, 60, 81, 86 and 163
COMMEMORATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS
QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND RELATED MATTERS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
STRENGTHENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 24 October 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Coordinator of the Caucus of the Non-Aligned Countries in the Security Council for the month of October, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press communiqué of the meeting of heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries members of the Security Council, held at Headquarters on 23 October 1995.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 29, 47, 60, 81, 86 and 163, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Permanent Representative

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95-32952 (E) 311095 011195

Annex

Press communiqué of the meeting of heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries members of the Security Council dated 23 October 1995

1. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, the caucus of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the Security Council met on 23 October 1995 at the Organization's Headquarters at the level of heads of State or Government or their representative. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Soeharto, President of Indonesia, in his capacity as Coordinator of the Caucus of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the month of October and attended by H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire, President of Botswana, H.E. Mr. Carlos Roberto Reina Idiaquez, President of Honduras, H.E. Mr. Pasteur Bizimungu, President of Rwanda, H.R.H. Sayyid Fahad Bin Mahmoud Al-Said, Deputy Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers of the Sultanate of Oman, and H.E. Chief Tom Ikimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria. H.E. Mr. Ernesto Samper Pizano, President of Colombia, also attended the meeting as the new Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

2. In reviewing the role of the caucus, the heads of State or Government or their representative noted the invaluable contributions made in facilitating the task of the Council and in bringing to bear its influence on the decisions taken on many questions by the Council. This was largely rendered possible by the enhanced cooperation between the permanent and non-permanent members of the Council, the unity and cohesiveness of the Caucus members and the regular consultations and coordination with other members of the Movement in furthering the objectives of world peace and security.

3. In the post-cold-war era, the international community has been actively engaged in improving the instruments for conflict prevention and conflict resolution. The authority and credibility of the Security Council, which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations, has grown substantially in recent years as its members have rediscovered a sense of common purpose in confronting dangers to peace and stability. In this task, the Council must be further strengthened and revitalized to adapt it to the new realities and challenges of our time. The heads of State or Government or their representative therefore support the ongoing efforts to increase the membership, based on equitable geographic representation and the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations as well as to improve its effectiveness and working methods. A broadened, more open and democratic Council is vital to its future efficacy. More open debates of the Council should be held to complement informal consultations.

4. Peace-keeping has proven to be an important instrument of international security. To be effective, such activities must be given an unambiguous mandate, time-frame and secure financing. A reassessment of their role in containing or terminating conflicts has become essential. The heads of State or Government or their representative emphasized the importance of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building.

5. The Council should ensure that its resolutions are based on fairness, equity and consistency. The heads of State or Government or their representative considered that ways and means should be explored to ensure the effective implementation of its resolutions. In this context, it was emphasized that action taken under Chapter VII of the Charter must always remain a measure of last resort and based on the principles of the Charter. The special problems posed to States directly affected and other States suffering collateral damages due to the imposition of sanctions must be comprehensively assessed and speedy remedies determined for them.

6. Broader coordination between the General Assembly and the Security Council in the discharge of the function of the maintenance of international peace and security should be further improved.

7. An active role for the Secretary-General in the resolution of various international crises has become important. Parties to a conflict should make constructive use of his good offices and cooperate with him in mediation efforts. Timely and full information to the Secretary-General on crisis situations and optimal coordination between his activities and the Council are essential.

8. The provisions for joint efforts for conflict resolution by the United Nations and regional organizations contained in the Charter provide for regional organizations to work in coordination with the United Nations. In this regard, the special commitments and concerns of a region should be fully taken into account.

9. The concept of collective action for peace and security should be recast so as to render the United Nations more capable of carrying out its functions. The need to devise a more stable system of collective security in which all Member States can participate in accordance with their respective capabilities has become self-evident. In this way, the burden of making the world safe for all will be equitably shared.

10. The Caucus, which reflects the aspirations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole, will continue to play an active role in its deliberations and decision-making processes and thereby enable the Security Council to fulfil its mandate under the Charter. In the light of developments and experience gained, efforts should be made to strengthen further the Council's ability to perform its tasks. The consensus that currently characterizes the deliberations of the Council must be maintained and further strengthened.